SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

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Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, *Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 24.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made., [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

D. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call,
Bedford Oct 20, '65.

Educational.

ANNUAL REPORT of the SCHOOLS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY.

A careful examination of the facts given in the following report, will show that the common schools of our county have, in many respects, made considerable progress during the past year. This will be particularly noticeable in the number and kind of houses built, and the care exercised in the selection of sites for the same; number of schools furnished with apparatus; increase of salary paid to teachers; number of teachers who attended county and district institutes; better qualification of teachers and increase of interest on the part of the public. The system is a power that is slowly but surely overcoming its enemies here as well as elsewhere. Public opinion is fast becoming educated to the fact that on the success of these schools depend the strength and glory of our commonwealth. It is true that here and there we still find a croaker who "makes a hoarse noise" because "the light is breaking," but the great majority of our people are warmly attached to the schools, and are giving freely and liberally of their monies toward their support.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Little change has been made in these; Bedford and Woodberry have added two additional teachers, and Rainsburg has separated her pupils into two classes according to age and progress. There are now four graded schools, employing thirteen teachers. Several other districts are preparing to grade one or more of the schools during the coming year. Each year more fully shows the advantages these schools afford their pupils and we would again urge their speedy adoption at Pleasantville, St. Clairsville, Saxton and Stonerstown.

HOUSES AND GROUNDS.

Twelve new houses—eight more that last year—were built. One in Bedford tp.; one in Colerain; two in Cumberland Valley; one in Harrison; one in Hopewell; one in Monroe; one in St. Clair; three in Southampton and one in Middle Woodberry. In nearly every instance particular attention was paid to "location" in building the above houses. Directors, availing themselves of the power given them by the late supplement to the school law, procured eligible sites with a sufficient amount of grounds, and had the same properly deeded to the respective boards. This plain duty has been greatly neglected heretofore. The houses built in Bedford, Cumberland Valley, Harrison and Middle Woodberry townships deserve special notice. They have been built with a view to the future, as well as to the present wants of the districts, and are in respect to size and general arrangement among the best in the county. The Woodberry house is a model. The spirit manifested by the boards of Cumberland Valley and Southampton is especially commendable. They built five new houses during the past year, have sold out five more to be erected during the present summer, and are taking initiatory steps toward replacing all the "old log" with good houses. While we speak well of these we cannot but condemn the carelessness and shortsighted policy shown in building the house in Colerain. The whole building together with the furniture is a total failure. Think of it, doors planed on the one side, *rough* on the other; benches and desks, that fall to pieces after *three weeks using,* and windows fastened, so that they cannot be lowered. The directors should never have taken the job off the builder's hands.

In Napier, Schellsburg, Monroe and Union arrangements have been made to build new houses during the coming year. We look for some model buildings here. Thus we see that while a few townships are still willing to continue to occupy miserable log houses, in the majority—where new houses are needed—as may be seen by referring to "statistical report," they are making the proper effort to improve.

FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.

With new houses comes improved furniture. Two of the rooms in the graded schools of Bedford, together with all the new houses, save one, were supplied with good furniture. That put into the second grammar school, Bedford, is the best in the county. One hundred and twelve schools were supplied with Pierce's Magnetic Globes at a cost of about $1800.00. These were purchased for the schools of Bedford, Broad Top, Coledale, Londonderry, Liberty, Harrison, Napier, Middle Woodberry, Monroe, Southampton, St. Clair, Saxton, South Woodberry and West Providence. Sixty Schools were supplied with primary charts. There are now only six schools in the county wholly without apparatus, and these are the most backward schools we have. One hundred and fifty-two have out-line Maps; one hundred and fifteen, globes, charts and maps, and about one hundred and ninety have blackboard surface. There are, however, only thirteen that are *well* supplied with apparatus. The directors have manifested a willingness, far beyond that heretofore exhibited, to supply the schools with apparatus.

QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

There has been a change in the average qualification of teachers. In point of scholarship, the teachers are steadily improving. Last year the average grade of certificates was 2.52. This year, although eighty per cent of the applicants were examined in two additional branches—United States History and School Economy. and although the examinations were fully as rigid as those of last year, the average grade is 2,29. One year ago, only one teacher in the County came up to the requirements of the Professional Certificate; now eight are teaching, who passed the requisite examination, and attained Professional Certificates and quite a number more are preparing to receive the honor. Wages are advancing. The reports from a few townships will show this. Last year the average wages in Liberty were, for males $29,83: Females, $26,50. This year, average for males, $33,66: Females, $30,08. Bedford township, average, last year, for males, $29,83. Females, $25,-70. This year, the average wages for males, $32,50; Females, $31,00. Southampton, averge wages, for males, last year, $24,89; Females, $24,85. This year, average for males, $27,00, Females, $29,16. Cumberland Valley, average wages for males last year, $25.00; Females, $21.00. This year the avarage wages for males, were $35,00 Females, $35.35. The same marked change might be shown in the majority of the townships of the county. In some, the *average* may fall below that of one or two years ago, but this will be owing to the fact that directors adopted the wise plan in such townships, of paying teachers according to their qualifications or grade of certificate.

The general tendency is to pay teachers more liberally for their services.

Little change was made in *the methods of instruction*; two branches—reading and penmanship—were, however, more efficiently taught, than last year and History was taught for the first time in thirty of our Schools. Few Directors visit the Schools regularly. Several townships had district superintendents who discharged their duties well.

Out of the whole number of teachers employed one hundred and eighteen had attended a normal School and one hundred and fifty six—an increase of twenty five over last year—had studied some work on teaching. One hundred and thirty six males and fifty eight females were employed; seven—five males and two females—having made a mistake in their choice of occupation, proved total failures and were dismissed.

EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Twenty eight public and twelve private examinations were held. Eighty four directors and one hundred and sixty seven citizens were present at the public examinations. I recall with pleasure the examinations in Harrison. Liberty, Middle Woodbury and South Woodbury, at each of which the citizens manifested a lively interest in the work and awaited with great patience the result of the day's labors. One hundred and sixty three provisional and eight professional certificates were issued at the public and thirty two provisional certificates at the private examinations. Eighteen applicants were rejected, and six certificates from other counties were, by request from boards of directors, endorsed. We found after the first public examinations were over that at least thirty schools must remain closed, for we had adhered strictly to the published notice for exeminations, viz:—"that those only need apply who are prepared to stand an examination in History and Methods of Instruction. We had followed the "letter" of the law, but found it left us greatly in want; hence, after receiving authority from "the powers that be," we examined a limited number of teachers, coming up to the requirements, of one year ago. Still we found it necessary to hold private examinations in different pars of the County, as in several instances, the directors had "taken the bit into their own mouths" and employed teachers, not examined, with the understanding that "if they failed when the Superintendent came 'round they would receive no pay." Some did fail. Thus it was that so many were examined privately. It was a work of necessity. The "new supplement" made the supply of teachers exceedingly short and all *lawful* means had to be resorted to, in order to fill the schools. Not all were filled. We had thirty three applicants less than last year. The new law is a good one and in a year or two more we will be ready to meet it fully. The examinations continued until late in the fall, thus very materially interfering with the visiting of Schools already open. Two hundred and four schools were visited at an average length of 1.54, to each visit. I attended several district and two County institutes, eleven educational meetings and visited twenty four schools in Philadelphia for information. No time was lost during the term of the public schools. The County Institute—the first held here for three years—was a success. Ninety four teachers were present at its sessions and all manifested considerable interest. The institute was held in November. At its close, the teachers went to their respective fields of labor and began organizing district institutes. One year ago ten teachers attended a township institute; last winter the number was increased to fifty one. District institutes did good work wherever they were opened, save in Middle Woodbury. We state facts, though we may not flatter some of our teachers.

EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY OTHER AGENCIES.

Thirty-three private schools were opened during the year. Twelve hundred and forty pupils attended these, employing forty one teachers, at a cost of five thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars. As these schools were, with a few exceptions, conducted by our ablest teachers, they did good work. We have few private schools open during the term of the public schools, hence, we do not feel that spirit of antagonism between the two, so prevalent in some counties. All work together in perfect harmony for the common good.

Our County Normal School is still liberally patronized, and supplies in a measure the growing want of a higher institution of learning. One hundred and forty students attended, eighty-five of whom taught during the year. The school was under my direct superintendance, assisted by Prof. R. A. McClure, of Chambersburg, J. M. Reynolds and Miss F. M. Haley, of the Millersville Normal School, and Miss Maggie McCleary, of Bedford. The Rainsburg Academy, under the charge of Prof. J. W. Hughes; the school at Woodberry, taught by J. G. Kreichbaum and W. C. Smith, and the school at New Paris, conducted by J. A. Songster, all did good work in preparing teachers. "The press is free." We need but ask and the editors give us space for any educatienal items.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF IMPROVEMENT.

We have noticed a number of features in our schools that show advancement, but we have yet to look at some of the obstacles in the way of progress. Among these are irregular attendance; want of thorough classification; want of public interest; shortness of school term; frequent change of teachers; employment of incompetent teachers; neglect on the part of many boards of directors to pay teachers in proportion to their qualifications, and heavy rate of taxation. The remedy for the first three evils, lies almost entirely in the hands of the teacher. Our skilful teachers readily overcome these, and unless the first has become chronic, the teacher who understands how to use the incentives at his command will not fail to effect a cure. We want more efficient teachers. It has been said that "any one may teach the higher departments, but to teach well the elements requires a *master,*" and that, "the merit, of conveying easily to others true and simple notions, is much greater than is commonly supposed; for experience proves how rarely this is to be met with." We know the truth of the above. Look at the record in our county and then judge from the nature of things how many "*masters*" we have. Last year, of the whole number employed, fifty-nine had had no experience, and seventy had taught less than one year. This year we employed forty-five raw recruits and seventy-two who had not seen one year's service. Each year about 50 per cent. of our teachers seek em loyment in some other occupation. Their places are filled by young men and women who labor with us for a short time, many of them zealously, with a determination to succeed, and then, when they are prepared to teach—quit the profession. Now why this constant change? Simply because the term is too short, and wages not sufficient to offer an inducement to keep men in the profession. The same change will go on until we increase the length of the school term and pay more liberally. And while this change goes on; while we employ teachers who will only teach until something better offers, we need not look for that perfection of our educational system intended by the fathers of the same.

We therefore, again suggest that one of *the means, calculated to promote improvement,* is more aid from the State. A more equal distribution of the school tax of the State would greatly lessen our burdens and aid us to increase our term. This would check the draft annually made on our most competent teachers and help us to build up a stronger profession. We again ask the respectful attention of the Legislature, through the school Department to a change in the number of school Directors in each district. Experience shows how difficult it is in our rural districts, to have a quorum at any stated meeting. The full board rarely meets; meetings are called and business is postponed again and again for want of a sufficient number of Directors present. They receive no pay and many have little or no interest in the work. There can be but little doubt, that three members in each Board, a President, Secretary and Treasurer, paid for their services, would do the work much more efficiently.

Still we will work on, believing that in the end we must succeed. We want more earnest heart work. We believe in labor as a blessing and not as a curse, and we know that sooner or later *all* will see that intelligence only fits man the better to fulfill the duties of life. Thus far too much attention has been paid "to the *leaves* of the human flower; the leaf memory has received much care, while upon judgment and reason growing in the region of thought much less care has been bestowed, and those still more fragrant, springing from the very heart of the blossom and in which are the seeds of life, have been, too often almost wholly neglected." The heart needs more culture. To this the true teacher will ever turn his thought and attention, remembering, that he is training, not for life only but for eternity.

H. W. FISHER,
County Superintendant.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A NEWSPAPER.

A child beginning to read, becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads the names of things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information in connection with advancement. The mother of a family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for an emergency. Children amused by reading or studying, are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog shop who ought to have been reading? How many parents who have not spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation?

Why not give your child a newspaper, if the results here stated are to be obtained? And who can for a moment doubt that they may?

In a well conducted newspaper, the family will not only have an opportunity of improvement in different branches of literature, such as spelling and reading correctly, but will also be possessed of universal knowledge. The children will find the principles of morality, honesty, truthfulness, obedience to parents, etc., inculcated in the newspaper—they will meet with incidents in the lives of historic characters, who, from poverty and ignorance by industry, have attained the first ranks in society, in wealth, influence and intelligence; and by thus learning what others have been able to do, will themselves be led to follow their example, and like them secure to themselves success, respectability and renown in the earth.

The advantages accruing from the weekly visits of a good newspaper are invaluable. It is a running Cyclopedia of the events and discoveries occurring in every department of life, and with the knowledge it imparts, both parents and children will be enabled to keep up with the various improvements of this progressive age, and better prepared to avoid coming dangers, and avail themselves of proffered benefits. Let no family be without a good newspaper.

SELF-EDUCATION.—Learning that is acquired at school is but the beginning of our education. It is the theory without the practice of the requirements and duties of life. It is after leaving school that we are to commence the most important part of education—self-education—the applying of what others taught us—the carrying ont of what others have begun for us to our own self-improvement.

It is then in reality that education begins, for whatever a man learns himself, he always knows better than that which he learns from others. Not that we should disregard the help or advice of others, for it becomes us to use all the aids and facilities we can command. But we should set ourselves at work upon ourselves, to be independent.

When we were young our food was provided for us; but even then we ate and digested it for ourselves; now we must not only do this, but we must earn it also—acquire it ourselves, so in understanding and knowledge, become men.

AT a large party the other evening, while a young lady was playing the piano with peculiar touch, a bystander remarked: "I'd give the world for her fingers." He was greatly taken aback by her prompt reply that he might have the whole hand—for his own. But then it's leap year, you know.

Poetry.

AN ANSWERING HEART.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Her window opens to the bay,
On glistening light or misty gray,
And there at dawn and eet of day
In prayer she kneels;
"Dear Lord!" she saith, "to many a home
From wind and wave the wanderers come;
I only see the tossing foam
Of stranger keels.

"Blown out and in by summer gales,
The stately ships with crowded sails,
And sailors leaning o'er their rails,
Before me glide;
They come, they go, but nevermore,
Spice-laden from the Indian shore,
I see his swift winged Isidore
The waves divide.

"O Thou! with whom the night is day
And One the near and far away,
Look out on yon gray waste, and say
Where lingers he.
Alive, perchance on some long beach.
Or thirsty isle beyond the reach
Of man, he hears the mocking speech
Of wind and sea.

"O, dread and cruel deep, reveal
The secret which thy waves conceal,
And ye, wild sea birds, hither wheel
And tell your tale:
Let winds that tossed his raven hair
A message from my lost one bear—
Some thought of me, a last fond prayer
Or dying wail!

"Come, with your dreariest truth shut out
The fears that haunt me round about;
O, God! I cannot bear this doubt
That stifles breath.
The worst is better than the dread;
Give me but leave to mourn my dead
Asleep in trust and hope, instead
Of life in death!

It might have been the evening breeze
That whispered in the garden trees,
It might have been the sound of seas
That rose and fell;
But, with her heart if not her ear,
The old loved voice she seems to hear;
"I wait to meet thee—Be of cheer,
For all is well!

HAVE A CARE AND BEWARE.

There's a boy, seldom coy, has a toy
Which consists of a quiver and bow;
By repute he's acute, rather mute, and can shoot,
And his aim is at random, I trow.
It is clear, he's a queer little dear, and I hear
That his arrows are swift in their flight;
Have a care, and beware how you dare anywhere
Meet the youngster by day or by night.

Now he brings 'neath his wings silken strings, pretty things,
And he calls them his true lover's knot,
Which he tries to disguise as he ties up his eyes,
Then he's blind as a bat every jot;
But I find, though he's blind he's inclined oft to bind
Maiden's hearts with his gay "cords of love;"
So beware, have a care how you fare when you dare
To commune with this boy as you rove.

With a glance of romance he'll advance and enhance
All the virtues that he may possess;
On his knees he will please; by degrees he will tease,
Then he'll flatter and soothe and caress;
So again, to be plain, if you design to retain
In your service this chorus, I say,
Have a care, and beware, or he'll dare e'en to bear
You in triumph to hymen one day.

Political.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY PAPERS.

The Chicago Convention—Mr. Nasby Attends it and gets on a Heavy Disgust—A Lecture on Democracy.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS, (wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,) May 24, 1868.

I wuz at Chicago one day, and that one day satisfied me. My ears wuz stunned with rores for Grant; wich ever way I turned my eyes I saw nothing but Grant badges and Grant medals; the bands wuz all playing the Star Spangled Banner and sich, and even the street organ grinders had attuned their lyres to the same Ablishun melodies.

On my arrival I askt a vicious boy, wich I knowd wuz Dimocratic, from the fact that his little shirt would have hung out ov his little pants if he'd hed any shirt, ef he cood show me where the Ablishun convenshun wuz a holdin itself.

"Certainly I kin, my old buffer," saidhe, "it's in that yer bildin," pintin, as he spoke, to a rather gorgus edifice with a steeple to it.

I entered it, and wuz surprised, not only at the fewness uv the delegates on the floor, but at their pecoolyer appearance. They wuz all solemn lookin chaps with gold spectacles, black coats, high foreheads and white neckerchers.

"Is this," thot I to myself, "the uniform delegates wear at Republican Convenshuns?"

At this pint I turned to a man sittin beside me, and in an undertone asked wich wuz ahed on the last ballot, Colfax or Wade?

"Sir," said he, "are you a Johnson postmaster?"

"I am," sed I defiantly. "How didst you determine that pint?"

"By yoor breath," sed he. "Your mistaken in the place, my friend. This is a Methodist Conference."

That wicked and perverse boy hed intenshenly deceeved me.

Unable to obtain admission into the Opera House, I whiled away the rosy hours a visitin the delegashen rooms. The Injeany delegashen offered me water when I intimated I wuz athirst. The Ohio delegashen knew me on site, and rekested me to dust, and the Californy delegashen, of which I hed expected better things, hed the impudence to offer me wine! Wine! wine! to feed sich a nose ez I carry about. Wine to satisfy the cravins uv sich a stumick ez mine! Faugh! And the man who did it hed bin in Californy twenty yeers!

Disgusted at the thinness uv the beverages I retired into a friendly hostelry kept by Dennis O'Shaughnessy, and at his hospitable bar solaced myself with three fingers uv Kentucky sustenance.

There wuz no enthoosiasm among the citizens uv Chicago wich I naturally fell among. The s'loon keepers, wich in remembrance uv the Democratic Convenshen uv 1864 had made extra preparashuns, wuz gloomy, sad, and disappointed. These places, garnisht for the okkasion, wuz sad and lonely. There wuz an entire absence of that gentle gurgle wich to me is so pleasing; there wuz none uv the generous noses and faces lighted with the radiance born uv the barl wich I am so accustomed to. No, Chicago wuz no place for me.

Its the last Republican convenshen I shell ever attend. The idea uv a conference sittin in the same city with a convension! The idea uv minglin politics with religion! Will there be conferences in Noo York in Jooly? Methinks not, onless my church shood decide to hold one.

On my return we wuz settin in Bascom's a discussin the nominashens. Deekin Pogram wuz indignant, "Good Heavens! sed he, with horror in his sainted face, "Kin it be that men perfessin nashnel views wood offer sich a insult to Kentucky ez to nominate sich a man ez Grant, who, sword in hand, devastated her fertile fields and piled the bodies uv her nootral sons who resisted his advance, mountains high? Kin it be that—"

"Easy, Deekin," replied I, "stiddy! stiddy! Don't take posishen rashly. It ain't improbable that we may hev to nominate Hancock or some other soljier. In that event—but I've sed enuff."

"Well, at all evence," sed the Deekin, "its a most hoomiliatin thing to hev thrown in our faces a infamous attempt to subjoogate us—to pledge our labor to pay a debt unconstitooshnally inkurred, and un—"

"Deekin," sed I, "your zeel I do admire, but yoor reely indiscreet. It may be found necessary in order to carry Noo York to nominate Belmont's man, who will be pledged to this very thing. Go a little slow."

"Well, however that may be, it's a burnin shame to throw into Kentucky's face a Abolitionist—two uv em in fact—and—."

"Deekin," (I spoke this time severely,) "your very indiscreet to day. It's possible, and I may say probable, that that noble patriot, Chief Justis Chase, who hez been a friteful Abolishnist, and who, ef he runs, will, for obvius reasons, make us swaller at the beginnin a portion uv his heresies, may be our candidate. Say nothing, Deekin, that yoo'l hev to take back.,'

Feelin that rite here wuz a splendid chance for an improvin discorse on the nacher, objicks and aims of Democrisy, I opened out unto em.

"Dimocrisy," I remarkt, "is distinguished cheefly for its elasticity in adapting means to end. One wood suppose that Post Offis is its cheef end. In one sense it is. Dimocrisy is willin to sacrifice anything wich it hez for Post Offis. It mite raise Deekin Program's ire to sujest the nominashen uv Hancock, on akkount uf his insistin on paying off the Nashnel debt, or Chase, who hez bin in his day suspected uv bein tainted with Abolishnism. But, my brethring, let it be remembered that success is the main objick. Success is what Bascom wants, that I, bein continyood in offis, may hev the means to pay for the likker I consoom, and avoid the necessity uv bein continyoually rekested to chalk it down, which practis he esteems disgustin, and one wich greatly increases his labors.

Captain McPelter wants success that he may continyoo to hev assessors, collectors, and revenoo officers with wich he can divide the profits uv the $2 tax on the whisky he makes, and Dekin Pogram wants success that he may hev the privilege uv hirin em for $14 per month, deductin 25 cents per day for each day's absence, without no Burow offiser or militarv satrap hanging about to molest or make afraid. Success is the main pint, and ef Hancock is the way, walk ye in it; ef Chase or Seymour is the way, walk ye ditto, for with each uv these men, all these things we'll hev. When they come to us they leeve ther former selves behind.

But methinks I hear one say, Hancock is a soljier, Seymour a anti-repudiator, and Chase a Ablishnist! What uv that? They may be wat they like when they go into offis—assosiashen with us fetches them sooner or later. Kin yoo tetch pitch and not be defiled? Doolittle, Cowan, and Dixon wuz Abolishnists. When they split from Ablishism—that minit they fell into our embraces—the became ez satisfactory Dimocrats ez I cood wish. The road down is an easy one to travel. It's easier to slide than to climb, which is the reason why so many more are damaged than saved.

Dimocrisy, like Bascom's new likker, holds a man when it gits him. Johnson wuz a good enuff Ablishnist till he called onto us for help, and then he wuz lost. Let Chase stay with us a week and he'd forgit all his old ideas, yoo bet. Shood you poke that silver piteher at him the niggers give him at Cincinnati for defendin a fugitive, he'd swear like Peter he never saw it—only differin from Peter in that he'd stick to it.

And there is no goin back for the principal ones. Ther remorse kind o, drives em deeper and deeper, till they finally are worse then ez tho they originally wuz uv us. Let us, my brethrin, never reject any help we kin git. Let it come in any shape and from any source, it'll finally assimilate to us and be uv us. Remember Johnson, Cowan, Doolittle, and Dixon swore, when they started at Philadelphia, that they never cood go into the ranks uv the Dimocrisy: in a year they wuz makin speeches for us in Connecticut.

Ez I conclooded my remarks, my circle all agreed that it wuz safe to take whatever we cood git from the enemy, and we retired, I feelin that whatever other localities mite do the Corners wuz safe. Wat an outrage it is, though, that the Ablishnists nominated sich a man for Vice President ez to make Grant perfectly safe from bein removed ez Linken wuz. Ef he's elected he'll serve out his time sure.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

WHAT PARTY DOES THE RETRENCHING?—Our Democratic oppenents are constantly crying out for retrenchment and reform, but when it is proposed praetically to enter on the performence of such work, the Democracy are missing when their votes are needed. It is conceded that the affairs of the national administration are conducted entirely under the inspiration of Democratic influence. Every Department but that of War, is controlled by the Democracy. The moment the war ended, Congrass began to cut down public expenses, while Gen. Grant lost not time in mustering out large bodies of men. The last Congress so retrenched as to be able to reduce taxation $120,000,000. This fact is never allowed to see the light of day in any of our Democratic cotemporaries. Another singular fact is that the present Congress has reduced the estimates for appropriations to carry on all the Departments of the Government. The sum asked by the State Department has been materially reduced; the Secretary of the Navy was compelled to reduce his estimates $20,000—the operations of the Treasury Department have been so curtailed by Congress as to save $52,000,000. These are facts, practical evidence of the disposition of a Republican Congress to retrench, but to such facts the Democracy never allude.—*Exchange.*

THERE is said to be a great similarity between a vain young lady and a confirmed drunkard, in that neither of them can ever get enough of the glass.

Miscellaneous.

TELEGRAM.

Office of the Mouth—at one end of the line. Office of the Stomach—at the other end of it.

Inquiry—Mouth to the stomach—"Are you ready for breakfast?"

Stomach—"Yes: what are you going to send?"

Mouth—"You will see. Prepare."

The table bell rings; body hurries; drops into a chair; mouth opens, and as quickly as possible, a cup of coffee at a temperature of 135 degrees of Fahrenheit. It burns the whole æsophagal track, as it passes it, and when it gets into the Stomach, burns it, and the Stomach contracts and shrivels, and cringes, finally creeches, and the

Mouth says—"Halloa! what is the matter?"

Stomach—"Matter? Enough, I should think. Do you not know that I cannot endure slush at 140 to 160 degrees of heat?"

Mouth—"O, Never mind. Here comes some beef-stake, with hot fried potatoes, hot rolls and poor butter; some salad with vinegar, some buckwheat cakes with molasses. These will heal it."

Stomach—"Stop! What earthly use is there in sending these down all at one time? They make a hodge-podge."

Mouth—"Here comes some more coffee."

Stomach—"Hold on! wait! Give me some water!"

Mouth—"Water! water! when you can get coffee? You must be crazy! Water has no nourishment in it. One wants water only when one is dry."

Stomach—"I am thirsty! Give me some water!"

Mouth—"Cannot do it! They haven't any water up here. If they have it, it is hot, and I doubt if they have any of that. Persons do not like water; and you, O Stomach, are eccentric; stop complaining, and get ready to take some more feed—'take the good the gods provide,' and be content. Are you content? I am in a hurry. Up here, 'time is money,' I have to furnish you with material out of which strength is to be gotten for the body's uses to-day, and I have ten minutes allowed for that purpose. Now the afterpart is your lookout, not mine. Take notice! Are you ready? Here comes apple pie, fried chicken, tripe, tomato catsup, boiled ham, minute pudding, corn bread and cucumbers, pepper, salt, gravy, mince pie, another cup of coffee—so look out!"

Stomach—"Look out! O, murder! What am I to do! Do! I must grind away at it like a horse in a bark mill, till I am worn out. Under such a condition of things as this, I shall break down in a fourth part of the time which I might work; then the Mouth, and for that matter the heart, too, will be still, and I shall be at peace."—*Laws of Life*

SINGULAR CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

The Toronto *Telegraph* records a most remarkable case of somnambulism: A gentleman doing business on Young street, who is also something of a horse fancier, made what he thought an excellent investment in horse flesh. On going home in the evening with his new purchase, he entertained his family with details of the operation. He retired to bed with his mind in a decidedly horsy condition, and it is therefore not singular that his slumbers should have been disturbed with the nightmare. In the middle of the night he got up in his sleep, went to the stable and took out his new horse, mounted him and started on a good round pace to the city. He continued his nocturnal equestrianism through the streets for a considerable time. His singular appearance and actions attracted the attention of a policeman, who, thinking some insane circus rider has broken loose, or that John Gilpin's spirit had returned to earth, took him into custody, and with great fear and trembling conducted him to one of the station houses. Shortly afterwards the gentleman was thoroughly aroused, and great was his astonishment at finding himself in such a singular predicament. During all his riding he had been in a somnambulist state, required a great deal of argument on the part of the policeman to convince him that he had been engaged in such unseasonable and pecular exercise. Of course he was liberated at once. This we conceive to be one of the most remarkable cases of somnambulism on record, and but that it is substantiated by the most reliable authority, it might be doubted.

PAY YOUR SMALL DEBTS.—Pay your small debts. You do not know how much good is frequently accomplished by adopting this principle. It was honest old Ben. Franklin, we believe, how, as a matter of experiment, followed up a small amount which he paid to a tradesman. In a very little while he ascertained that the money paid the trades-man had passed from hand to hand until the number of bills of nearly similar amount settled with it reached some fifteen or twenty. It may not be possible to do as Franklin did, and trace up the history of a small amount of money in the way of debt paying; but it may be set down as a fixed fact that the prompt payment of small debts is the initiative step towards paying cash for everything. Generally speaking these small debts are due to persons who need all the little capital they can command. To such, they are of immense importance; and it may be said of the person who allows these trifling obligations to remain unpaid while having the means to discharge them, that he is not, in the true sense of the word, an honest man, unless, by express contract, a time for payment has been fined, and that time not arrived. Pay your small debts, and your big ones too. If you would be happy and comfortable, sleep soundly, eat heartily, and enjoy the peace of mind which only men with good consciences are supposed to enjoy, pay your small debts.

HARD ON NASBY.—The Rolla (Missouri) *Express* reports that the Democrats of Phelps county, Missouri, have had a meeting pursuant to "orders from the State Central Committee," and passed thrilling resolutions, among which was the following:—

"*Resolved*, That while we recognise in the Hon. Petroleum V. Nasby the true Democ

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Beinghuest,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:

COL. D. WATSON ROWE.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:

CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

CONGRESS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Our Congressmen still seem disposed to lay aside all serious work and return to their homes, visit the summer watering places, or go off on electioneering tours as may happen to suit their respective tastes. Now we protest against this disposition to neglect public business and seek personal ease and gratification. The people send men to Congress not for their own personal gratification but to attend to the business of the nation, and when Congressmen show a disposition to neglect or postpone business of vital interest and consult their own personal ease, the sooner they are granted leave to go home and stay there the better. When a man offers himself for or accepts the office of a representative in Congress he makes a contract, binding in honor and common honesty if not in law, to attend to the duties of his office and care for the interests of his constituents and that to the neglect, if need be, of all other ordinary business or duties of a personal character. This is the contract that is always understood and for which he gets paid and is unwilling to be unwilling to fulfil his part he should cease to draw his salary, resign his office and go home and give the people an opportunity to put some more faithful officer in his place.

We have before us this moment the humiliating spectacle of the Congress of the United States deliberately preparing to go home for five months, leaving much of the most important business unfinished. What man employing a laborer to do certain necessary work and finding him leaving it half done to go off on a pleasure excursion, to the detriment of his employer, would not at once discharge him. So let us serve every recreant member of Congress whether Republican or Democrat.

With the national finances suffering, and the tax bill ready for their action and designed expressly for the relief of our finances, we see them deliberately postponing it for five months and instructing the Committee to prepare a special bill for a few items, such as whiskey and tobacco, to be passed in haste that they may run away from their work and the discharge of their sworn duties on a five months rest, at the expense of the people. If the Tax Bill will take five months to mature and pass it, as Butler asserted the other day it would, then it is the duty of Congressmen to stay at their posts and attend to the work they have engaged to perform, if it takes until the first Monday in December. Let every newspaper, let all good citizens cry aloud and spare not until this vicious habit of running away and neglecting the interests of the country is broken up. Let every man that votes for shirking his duty be marked and let him be politely directed to stay at home, hereafter. If men are unwilling to bear the labor of the office of Congressmen let them be taught that they must also forego the honor and the pay. The national government has been cursed with this chronic laziness long enough. Let us have a reform in this matter without regard to party.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention, which assembled in this place on last Monday, instructed for B. F. Meyers, Esq., for Congress, J. McD. Sharpe, of Chambersburg, for additional Law Judge, and Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, of this place, for Legislature, and nominated Daniel P. Beegle, of St. Clair, for Commissioner, Henry Egolf, of Juniata, for Poor Director, Valentine Stockman, of Bedford, for Auditor, Samuel Ketterman, of Bedford, for County Surveyor, and Dr. Philip H. Pensyl, of Bloody Run, for Coroner. We suspect that part of the county ticket was selected with very little respect for the fitness of the nominees. The latter part of it may do very well from a Democratic standpoint, but we think that men who have had some experience as business men should have been selected. Wooden men may be a very good institution as heathen gods, but there is some doubt whether they will answer where brains and practical worth are of any weight.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

On the 20th inst., Andrew Johnson vetoed the bill admitting Arkansas into the Union. He still rants about the Constitution, and has a great horror of any State being restored to the Union except it be first placed under rebel control. He had quite a lucid interval during the pendency of impeachment, but has now apparently relapsed into his former chronic condition, opposing every movement for the restoration of the Union, and every effort to enforce the laws or punish criminals.

The veto of the Arkansas bill is but a small part of the mischief he has begun anew. Criminals of every class and grade are becoming once more the recipients of his excellency's favor. Counterfeiters, forgers, and convicts generally are released almost indiscriminately and without any regard for the security and good order of society.

Those who by their votes perpetuated his reign of folly and trickery can take to themselves all the credit they can get for obstructing the work of reconstruction. He has continually opposed reconstruction in every shape unless it could be made useful in restoring the Copperheads and rebels to power and he will do so to the end. His efforts now will be mainly directed toward keeping the lately rebellious States out until after the Presidential election, but it matters little whether he opposes or not, the States will be admitted as fast as they comply with the terms of reconstruction, and Grant will be elected in spite of all the frantic efforts of Copperheads and rebels to prevent it.

TRY AGAIN.—The INQUIRER, of the 5th inst., endeavored to slur the gallant Democratic soldier, Gen. Hancock, by referring to him as having taken a conspicuous part in the court martial that tried and condemned Mrs. Surratt. Now, the editors of that delectable sheet either knew that they were publishing deliberate falsehoods, which they could easily palm off on their readers as truth, or their knowledge of recent events is sadly deficient. We are charitable enough to suppose that the former is the case.—*Gazette of the 19th inst.*

The man who does the square lying for the *Gazette* has a very active imagination, or he would not have been able to extract so much that never occurred from the following two brief paragraphs which appeared in the INQUIRER of the 5th inst.:

WAS the Hancock demonstration necessary to head off Andy Johnson or Chief Justice Chase? Who suggested it? Certainly not the counsel for Mrs. Surratt!

THE ladies who attended the Hancock demonstration, on Saturday evening last, were not in sympathy with Mrs. Surratt.

Pray where is the reference to Hancock as having taken a conspicuous part in the trial of Mrs. Surratt? Who "*publishes deliberate falsehoods?*" Whose knowledge is sadly deficient? Hadn't you better "try again;" and when you have the plain facts before you don't tell a lie yourself and then try to make your readers believe we did it. It was not the trying, but the hanging of Mrs. Surratt that was done by Hancock, and we believe the veriest simpleton in the land knows the fact except, perhaps, the fellow who does the lying for the *Gazette*. Try again by all means.

OUR neighbors, in the adjoining Congressional District, will re-nominate the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown, for Congress. This will be a well deserved honor. Mr. Morrell has not only faithfully represented his constituents, but he has so well represented the interest of Pennsylvania at large that it would be a great misfortune to the State to lose his services in the National Legislature. Men like Mr. Morrell, who in the short space of a single term obtain a national reputation, should not be cut off from their usefulness by the application of the one term principle. We hope he may be re-nominated and re-elected and live to complete a career of usefulness so auspiciously begun.

THE Democratic Convention, on last Monday declared in favor of B. F. Meyers, Esq., of the *Gazette*, for Congress, and nominated Dr. Philip H. Pensyl, of the Bloody Run *Press*, for Coroner. If the Democracy are entitled to very little consideration on account of their principles, they deserve great credit for their substantial recognition of the services of those who labor for the benefit of the public and the triumph of their cause. This compliment has been repeated, by successive Democratic Conventions, a half dozen times in a half dozen years. A similar compliment has been paid an editor of this paper once in twenty-five years. Where is the Democratic office-seeker who wouldn't be an editor?

IN Cincinnati one day last week, a barrel of whiskey, which had been standing in the sun all day, exploded with a loud report, and blew the head forty or fifty feet into the air. If old Sol had sent his wilting rays upon a few of the delegates to the Democratic Convention in this place, on last Monday, as scorchingly as he had several days previously, we might have had a similar phenomenon, repeated, in this place. Democracy and whiskey are inseparable. When whiskey goes up Democracy crooks its elbows, when it goes down, Democracy rolls in the gutter.

ANDY JOHNSON and Chief Justice Chase have had a confidential confab and unanimously agreed, that the Chief Justice aforesaid, ought to be nominated by the Democratic Convention which assembles in New York on the 4th of July proximo. They concluded, without a dissenting voice, that Chase was the only available man and mutually resolved to join their prayers for his success. It is pretty evident that somebody has Presidency "on the brain."

GEN. N. B. FOREST, the Fort Pillow butcher, is a delegate to the Democratic 4th of July Convention. The Democracy should always select their representative men; they stand in their own light by not doing it. The leaders of the New York riots and the keepers of the Southern prisons should not be forgotten. What a pity that Wirz has been hung and John H. Surratt is a prisoner. Can't the latter be got out on bail in time for the Convention?

THE editor of the *Gazette* has really learned that Gen. Hancock was not a member of the Military Court which convicted Mrs. Surratt. What a gratification it must have been to him to make this important discovery!—a fact patent to every school boy in the land—save and except, of course, the editor aforesaid. He may eventually learn that Gen. Hancock didn't *hang* Mrs. Surratt! "Try again."

THE Democratic soldiers, throughout the various cities and towns of the country, are imitating the two famous London tailors. They assemble, to the number of two or three, in eight by ten rooms, and appoint great strings of delegates to the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in New York. *That* Convention will be worth looking in upon.

THE DEMOCRATIC MILITARY CONVENTION.—We referred the other day to the probable composition of the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, called to meet at New York on the 4th of July, to influence the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention. Our description of the character of the people likely to figure in that body was not overdrawn. The Chicago *Tribune* says that "of the eighteen Generals and Colonels who signed a call published in the *National Intelligencer* of the fifth, for a Conservative Soldiers' Convention, *but four were entitled to claim the titular rank. The rest were either of a rank below Colonel when they left the service early in the war, or had been discharged from the army for the public good, or had not been in the service at all.*" The Providence *Journal* says that it has never heard of the Colonel Lawrence who signs the call on behalf of the soldiers of that State, and believes that no one else has, and concludes that it must refer to a local Democratic politician of that name, who never heard "the ringing volley of Southern rifles," or much more, had served in the Federal army. Of the long list of names attached to the call, only a very few can be recalled as having any connection with the army, and these few attained no prominence as soldiers or officers. —*Baltimore American.*

IN the Ohio Legislature, a few days ago, Christopher Hughes, Esq., of Butler county, a sturdy Democrat, delivered a speech in which the following passage occurred: "I would rather trust the Democratic party in political matters than God Almighty." Whoever heard of a member of the Democratic party placing any trust outside of the party, unless as a "sop given to Cerberus," to appease, here and there, a tender conscience. It was entirely unnecessary to make the declaration. Every body is aware that the works of Light and Darkness are antagonistic, and that the latter fully covers the best of Democratic hopes.

THE Hollidaysburg *Radical* is in error in connecting the Hon. Francis Jordan, formerly of this place, with the Hollidaysburg *Register*. Mr. Jordan is Secretary of the Commonwealth and has never been connected with the press, to our certain knowledge. Mr. Over, of this place, is the editor and proprietor of the above named journal.

THE President, up to this time, has made no provision for Judge Nelson of Tennessee. We would suggest that he appoint him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to all the Ethiopian tribes. It would be as fine an opening for the Judge as the Mammoth Cave was to Dr. Ebenezer Scrooge.

ANDY JOHNSON now favors the nomination of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention. The President has sought and found another Jonah. Alas, poor Chase! what has he done to merit this? Slap! Splash! ugh! he goes to the whale!

IN Grant's response, "I endorse the [Republican] resolutions," the Harrisburg *Patriot* queries—"But will the people of the United States endorse him?" To which the people will answer in thunder tones, on the 3d of November next, WE DO!

THE New York *World*, of the 20th inst., works up a leader of a column to prove "Democratic Harmony." The contest waged by the friends of Hancock, Chase, Pendleton and Seymour, reminds us very much, of the harmony of the Kilkenny cats.

MR. GROESBECK and Mr. Evarts, since the acquittal of the President, have been tendered seats in the cabinet, which they have, very wisely, declined. The Constitution requires the advice and *consent* of the Senate. Sour Grapes!

THE double support of Andy Johnson and the New York *Herald* would sink a ship of much greater pretentions than the Chase craft. "Save us from our friends." What an amount of political apostacy will go down in that boat.

THE publishers of the *Gazette* are very much annoyed at the receipt of prospectuses for publication of the life of Grant. Keep cool, gentlemen. You will be much more annoyed on the receipt of Grant's majorities after the election.

IT IS SUPPOSED the landlords, in this place, have ceased to pray for all blessings save Democratic Conventions. They are the embodiment of all that a landlord can desire.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE tax on tobacco is to be reduced from fifteen and forty to twelve and twenty-four cents.

THE Fulton County Democracy have nominated George A. Smith, Esq., for Congress, and George McGovern for the Legislature.

THE population of Chicago is made up of 98,964 Americans, 92,433 Germans, 45,543 Irishmen, 10,520 Englishmen and Scotchmen, 10,992 Scandinavians, and 9,144 persons of other nativities.

A BILL is to be introduced into the lower House of Congress, at an early day, reducing the salaries of members of Congress from five thousand dollars to three thousand dollars.

IT is said to be a fact the Postmaster General has received letters asking why Petroleum V. Nasby is allowed to remain in his department while attempting to bring odium on the Administration.

AT the late city election both political parties claimed to have elected the Mayor of Washington. The difficulty was settled on Wednesday last by the District Court deciding that Bowen, the Republican candidate, is the Mayor *de facto*. His appointment was therefore confirmed.

THE murder of Major Lawrence at Russellville, Kentucky, by an emissary of the Ku-Klux Klan, proves that this diabolical rebel organization is determined to expel every Union man from the State.

THE Florida Legislature has just elected Gen. T. W. Osborne, Republican, United States Senator from that State for the short term. The Senator for the long term is yet to be chosen.

A BILL giving 20 per cent. additional compensation to all employes and Clerks in the departments at Washington, after having been passed by the lower House of Congress on Tuesday, was on Thursday reconsidered and killed.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, of this State, has been appointed as American editor for the present year of the *Almanack de Gotha*, a European publication of a distinguished scientific and literary character. This compliment is a high one, and should be very gratifying to Mr. McPherson.

THE Grand Lodge of Good Templars held its annual session at Williamsport week before last commencing on Wednesday and closing on Friday evening. Three hundred and ten lodges in this State were represented. Hon. Simon B. Chase, of Susquehanna county, was elected presiding officer for the ensuing year, and Miss L. E. Wright, re-elected G. W. S. The former at a salary of $8,000, and the latter at a salary of $1,000.

THE Harrisburg *State Guard* announces that if the Comissioners appointed by the different loyal States, who met at Sharpsburg (Maryland) on Wednesday, for the purpose of discussing various matters relating to the Soldiers National Cemetery at Antietiam, "should decide to insult the memory or the loyal dead it burying Rebels by their side, General Negley, the Commissioner of Pennsylvania, will recommend to the Legislature of that State, through Governor Geary, the justice of removing the bones of all the Pennsylvanians buried at Antietam to the battle-field of Gettysburg."

HONOLULU dates to May 16th are received. The news is not important. The volcanoes of Mauna Loa are still dormant, only steam arising occasionally. Shocks of earthquake were still felt. Considerable freshets had occurred at Kala and other points. The proposed subsidy to a California steamship line was still under discussion, and likely to pass by a small majority. Many persons are leaving the Islands.

IT is authoritatively announced that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has purchased the Mississippi and Missouri River Air-line Railroad. When the road is built, this will give the former a direct connection to the leading points west from Philadelphia to the Pacific Ocean, crossing Illinois midway between St. Louis and Chicago.

THE Rebel General Forrest, the butcher of Fort Pillow, by whose orders hundreds of defenseless negro prisoners were put to death, is a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention from Tennessee. He fitly represents the Democratic party of that State. He will probably support Andrew Johnson for President.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania will be ably represented on the stump during the canvass for President. Ex-Governor Curtin, Wm. D. Kelley, John W. Forney, Wayne McVeigh, Morton McMichael, H. Bucher Swope, Benjamin H. Brewster, Gleni W. Scofield, Hon. Thomas Williams, L. W. Hall, George Langdon, Prof. Wisker sham, Frank Jordan, A. K. McClure, John Cessna, and other speakers will canvass the State.

IN the Senate the Hon. Mr. Sherman has reported a Bill providing for three air lines of Railroad running from Washington City to New York—one do. to Cincinnati, and one do. to Cleveland for carrying the mail, Government stores, &c. The combination of railroads to keep up high rates of transportation and checking the building of others for their relief, is compelling the people to look to Congress for redress of grievances.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

His Objections to the Arkansas Bill.

To the House of Representatives:

I return, without my signature, a bill entitled "An Act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress." The approval of the bill would be an admission, on the part of the Executive, that the "Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to these measures has undergone no change, but, on the contrary, has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution.

Even were this not the case, I would not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption either that by an act of rebellion of a portion of its people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may, at its pleasure, expel or exclude a State from the Union, or interrupt the Government, by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. If Arkansas is a State not in the Union, this bill does not admit her as a State into the Union. If, on the other hand, Arkansas is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare her entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union. The Constitution already declares that "each State shall have at least one representative;" that the Senate "shall be composed of two Senators from each State;" and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." That instrument also makes each House the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and therefore all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas in all its constitutional relations to the Government is a decision by each House upon the eligibility of those who, presenting their credentials, claim seats in the respective houses of Congress.

This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution, and believing that had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would long since have been completed, I once again earnestly recommend that it be adopted by each House in preference to legislation which I respectfully submit is not only of at least doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but is unnecessary, and not so effective in its operation, as the mode prescribed by the Constitution, involves additional delay, and from its terms may be taken, rather as applicable to a Territory about to be admitted as one of the United States, than to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards of a quarter of a century.

The bill declares the State of Arkansas entitled and admitted to representation in Congress, as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote by the Constitution herein recognized except as punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State, provided that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

I have been unable to find in the Constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress, for assuming the power to impose a fundamental condition upon a State which has been duly admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. Congress asserts a right to enter a State as it may a Territory and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people—the elective franchise. This question is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject would be to reverse the fundamental principle of the republic and to place in the hands of the Federal Government, which is the creature of the States, the sovereignty which justly belongs to the States or the people, the true source of all political power by whom our federal system was created, and to whose will it is subordinate. The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the fundamental condition which Congress endeavored to make unalterable and irrevocable; nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed, should the people of the State amend or change the particular portion of the Constitution which it is one of the purposes of the bill to perpetuate, but as to the consequences of such action, leaves them in uncertainty and doubt.

When the circumstances under which this Constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress, it is not unreasonable to suppose that efforts will be made to modify its provisions, and especially those in respect to which this measure prohibits any alteration.

It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons who, under the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were entitled to registration and to vote upon that issue. Section 10 of the schedule provides that no person disqualified from voting or registering under the Constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted to vote for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution at the polls herein authorized, and assumed to be in force before its adoption. In disregard of the law of Congress, the Constitution undertakes to impose upon the electors other and further conditions. The 5th section of the 8th article provides that all persons, before registering or voting, must take and subscribe an oath which among others, contains the following clause: "That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

It is well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not a large majority of all of them, do not believe in or accept the political equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes with the race to which they belong. If the voters in many of the States of the North and West were required to take such an oath as a test of their qualifications, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions. How far and to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress it is not possible to know; but that such was its effect, at least sufficient to overcome the small and doubtful majority in favor of this Constitution, there can be no reasonable doubt. Should the people of Arkansas therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provision referred to in the fundamental condition, what is to be the consequence? It is intended that a denial of representation shall follow, and if so, may we not dread, at some future day, a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country. Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for a guide the Federal Constitution, rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew, in an aggravated form, the strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be so ill timed and unfortunate.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, June 20, 1868.

Honest Confession.

The following honest expression, clipped from a Democratic paper published in New York by Gen. Halpine, (Miles O'Reilley,) gives evidence that the great mass of Democratic soldiers are unwilling to ignore the services of the great patriot and statesman, Grant and Colfax:

"Grant and Colfax make a ticket hard to beat. *The Wonderful military success of the one, and the great political ability of the other, cannot be written down or belittled by newspaper editors; and the attempt to do so is a folly only worthy of the late management of the Democratic party. The hero of Donelson, Corinth, most wonderful of all, of Vicksburg, and finally of Richmond, is not a third-rate General and no literary scribes can make him one.* The gentleman who has worked his way up to the Speakership of the House of Representatives is not a bad politican, and those who buy him for one will not make a profitable bargain. Probably there are no two leading names stronger, individually or collectively, than the two which have been put forward. And if they do not receive the support of the people, it will be from other than personal reasons. * * * The convention was powerful, dramatic and harmonious, and has the prestige of success, *which will draw many to its standard.* * * * Has Copperheadism ever yet defeated loyalty? Can Pendleton overcome Grant? It has been our boast that there were more Democratic than Republican soldiers in the ranks of the loyal armies. Will these men fight one way and vote another? Having whipped the enemy in the field, will they vote him the victory in the council? The leaders who think so must be 'old line Whigs'—those most hopeless of political drivelers. Can we go into this fight against the glories of Vicksburg, Donelson, Appomattox Court House, and a thousand other famous fields, with 'peace at any price' and 'the war a failure,' inscribed on our banners?"

WOULD JUDGE CHASE DIVIDE THE NEGRO VOTE.—Mr. Harris the eloquent North Carolina negro orator said on this point:

Now we are told that if the Democratic party nominate certain candidates there is fear among some that they will divide the colored vote. Now, my friends, let me assure you, in the name of 71,000 colored voters in North Carolina, and I think I can also assure you in the name of the 700,000 loyal black voters in the South, no candidate that the Democratic party might reach down and bring up [laughter]; no candidate that the Democratic party might reach up and drag down; no man who breathes the free atmosphere of heaven, who would accept the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party, no such man could obtain the support of the black people of the South. [Loud applause]. As I have said before, on another occasion, if the Democratic party were to nominate an angel we would not vote for him, in that the very fact of his accepting a nomination of the Democratic party would be evidence of his being a fallen angel. [Laughter]. And, in my opinion, he would have fallen very low when he shall first rest on a Copperhead platform. [Renewed applause].

AT RICHMOND on the 15 inst., the trial of several of the revenue officers connected with the whiskey ring in defrauding the General Government was concluded by the conviction and sentencing of the parties. The facts of the case and a portion of the evidence have been given in *The American*. Anderson, the Collector of Internal Revenue, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, and be imprisoned two years in the penitentiary: two of his subordinates to pay a fine of $5,000, and be imprisoned two years; and a third to undergo imprisonment for one year and pay a fine of $1,000. We are glad to see justice so promptly administered in these cases. If rumor be true concerning the operations of the Baltimore ring, and the members thereof where arrested and placed on trial, the Chief Justice would have a busy time of it on his next visit to this circuit. We venture the assertion that, the quantity of whiskey manufactured in this city and its immediate vicinity considered, there is less revenue paid to the Government than from any place where the like amount is distilled in the country. The "ring" is most potential here, if the fact of whiskey being offered in the open market at from 80 to 100 cents per gallon may be regarded as any indication of its power.—*Baltimore American.*

THE publication of the resignation of Secretary McCulloch was not altogether unwarranted, as it was merely premature. The Secretary himself says that he does not intend to resign, but the White House clique, led by the *Intelligencer*, say that he must and will resign. The President apparently is inclined to favor both sides, fearing to lose the support of either. To one he says that McCulloch's resignation would relieve him from great embarrassment, and to the other he says that he is entirely satisfied with the present administration of the Treasury Department. It will be impossible for Mr. McCulloch to remain in office long after these facts come to his knowledge; and the immediate attaches of his Accidency, who are especially earnest in their endeavors to secure his retirement, will take pains to inform him of them. It is therefore probable that his resignation, which, with those of all the Cabinet, is now in the President's hands, will be accepted at his urgent request.

THE President is again at work pardoning counterfeiters, forgers, and rebels. Thomas Fitzgerald, who was sentenced to prison for one year, in Maine, for assault and battery, Fred. Delastasius, who was convicted of making a counterfeit mail-bag key, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, and H. Heath, an ex-major general of the rebel army, are the latest objects of the Executive clemency.

ELECTION OF A U. S. SENATOR.—TALLAHASSEE, June 20.—In the Legislature to-day, Abijah Gilbert, Radical, was elected as Senator for six years, from March, 1869, by a vote of 48 to 21. In the afternoon session a majority of the members were granted leave of absence until July 7. In the meantime, the minority will meet and adjourn.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

Dry Goods, &c.

WANTED—$20,000

AT

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LARGE AND SPACIOUS NEW STORE, to buy the large and attractive stock of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

just received, purchased since the LATE DECLINE at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

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LADIES' NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, for SACQUES and DRESSES, BLACK ALPACA LUSTER, BOMBAZINE, MOHAIR, all the new shades for WALKING SUITS, MELANGE FOR TRAVELING SUITS, Handsome POPLINS, ARMERES, DELAINES, FRENCH ORGANDY LAWN, ELSTON AND SCOTCH GINGHAMS, WHITE MERINO, WHITE MOHAIR, WHITE PIQUE FOR SACQUES AND DRESSES, DOTTED AND PLAIN SWISS, STRIPED AND PLAID NANSOOK, ORGANDY, VICTORIA LAWN, SHIRRED MUSLIN, DIMITY, INDIA TWILL, BRILLIANT, ELASTIG, SHIRTING AND TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS, MARSEILLES, ALLENDALE AND HONEY COMB QUILTS, DAMASK TABLE-COVERS, ALL THE LEADING MAKES OF MUSLINS, New York Mills, Utica, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Williamsville, Semper Idem, Whitney, &c. A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES TWEEDS, JEANS, LADIES' CLOTH, COTTONADE, TICKING, SHIRTING STRIPES, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES. Wool Filling, and All Wool Ingrain Carpets, Venetian, Entry and Stair Carpets, new Listing and Dutch Yarn Carpets, the cheapest in town; Floor and Stair Oil Cloth, Gilt-Bordered Window Shades, cheap.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES:

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea. A choice assortment of Sugars, Syrups, Extracts, Spices, &c. In a word, everything you want.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Bedford, June 19th, 1868.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY.

HE HAS BOUGHT A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT

THE RIGHT TIME, AT REDUCED

PRICES, WHICH HE WILL

SELL VERY CHEAP.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

Bedford, Pa., June 12th, 1868.

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD AND CHEAP HAT, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF GOOD DRESS GOODS, call at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT A CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES, go to SHOEMAKER'S. je12

IF YOU WANT A CHEAP BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER, call at SHOEMAKER'S Store. je12

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S WEAR, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' LATE STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

WHEN YOU WANT NICE AND CHEAP GROCERIES, call at SHOEMAKER'S. j12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE. june12

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, just received and for sale CHEAP, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

90 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. je12

SPRING GOODS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Are now receiving the

LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS EVER OPENED IN BEDFORD.

GREAT BARGAINS on hand in every department.

TERMS CASH—or six months approved credit

May 18, 1868.

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WITH

CHARLES HENDERSON & SON,

(ESTABLISHED 1838.)

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS, FURS AND STRAW GOODS, No. 412 Market st., above 4th, mar27;3m PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

WOODBERRY, PENN'A.

HENRY FLUCK, Proprietor.

This is one of the finest and best furnished houses in the community in which it is located. Ample accommodations and.

TERMS: MODERATE.

june12:3t

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, LARGEST MANUFACTURES OF VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls &c.

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THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND

SEWING MACHINE,

ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS GREAT MERIT.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQEAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitel, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the *very best manner* every variety of sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Brading and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Sales rooms of

THE AMERICAN

BUTTON HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE CO.,

S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

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Instructions given on the machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchers.

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FRED'K PAXSON, President.

W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

April 3:3m

IMPORTANT TO LAWYERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

THE WEEKLY BANKRUPT REGISTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

The *Register* publishes no reports of Bankrupts, Adjudications, Meetings, Discharges, Solicitors, &c., except those taken by its special Reporters from the Dockets and Records of the District Courts in Bankruptcy, and these give, EVERY MONDAY, THE LATEST RELIABLE INFORMATION of persons and matters in bankruptcy in all parts of the Union.

The chief value of the Register to the *Legal* profession, is the *weekly* publication of correct Law and Practice Reports of important cases in the several District Courts; especial and particular attention being given to the Decisions of Judge Blatchford, in this, the principal District of the country.

Inspect it at your *Register's* office, or at the *District Clerk's* office, and judge for yourselves.

Subscriptions may be forwarded direct, or be made through the Registers in Bankruptcy, or U. S. District Clerks.

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This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January; the second session commences February 1st, and continues until the beginning of May; the third session continues throughout the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded: free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided: Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

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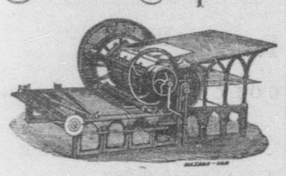
Specimen copies sent free, on application, Address JOHN BUCHANAN, 227 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. may29:1yr.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Proposals for the building of a new School House in

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

AND

BEDFORD INQUIRER

FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The proprietors have enlarged the INQUIRER to an eight column paper. We were compelled to do this to meet the growing wants of our community. The addition of a column to each page, together with considerable addition to the length, will enable us to lay before our readers much more matter than we did formerly, and give them all the advantages of both a local and general newspaper.

INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will issue the Inquirer from the 1st of June until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	75
10 copies, in advance	$6.00
20 copies, in advance	11.00
50 copies, in advance	25.00

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will also send the New York Weekly Tribune, and Bedford INQUIRER, for one year, to any person who will pay us three dollars in advance. Those who have already paid us in advance for the Inquirer, since the first of February, by paying us one dollar additional will have the Tribune sent to them from the 1st of May 1868, to the 1st of May 1869. This is one of the best opportunities eve. offered. The campaign will be a most animated one, and to give our readers the advantage of a leading newspaper we have made this arrangement. Now is the time to subscribe. Who will raise a club for the campaign?

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
mar:27. *Editors and Proprietors.*

Local Affairs.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY, *Harper's Monthly, Lippincott, Young Folks, Riverside, Galaxy, Eclectic, Demorest, Frank Leslie, Ladies' Friend, Godey's Lady's Book*, for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

RELIGIOUS.—The 2d Quarterly meeting for Bedford Station will be held on Saturday and Sabbath, 27th and 28th inst. Rev. J. S. Deale, of the Baltimore Conference, and Rev. A. W. Guyer, of the Central Pennsylvania, will be in attendance.

B. G. W. RIED, Pastor.

THE WEATHER.—The week ending on Saturday the 20th inst., was an unusually warm one for the season; the mercury on each of the seven days having ranged from 85° to 90° in the shade. On Sunday the 21st we were treated to several heavy showers of rain since which time the weather has been cool and pleasant. In defiance of all complaints against the weather as cold, wet, and disagreeable, it seems to have been most auspicious for the crops of wheat, rye, oats, corn and grass, all of which appear to be in a most prosperous condition.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The Finance Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, we learn, have ratified the action of the officers of that company relative to the subscription of $1,000,000 to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company and the stock has been subscribed. In addition to the one million, Mr. Hopkins, one of the Committee, subscribed $60,000, and Mr. Garrett, the President, $30,000, individual subscription. This looks like business, as Messrs. Hopkins and Garrett are both practical railroad men.

RUNNING HORSES THROUGH THE STREETS.—There are persons who make a practice of running their horses and carriages through the town, at full speed, to the terror of all good citizens; frightening women and children out of their wits. This is a most vicious practice, and will end in the killing or maiming of some of our people, when, as usual on such occasions, a stop will be put to it. We call upon our municipal authorities to use the means at their command to break up the practice before anything so sad happens to bring about the much needed remedy. Let a heavy fine be promptly inflicted upon the guilty persons and in a very short time both "man and beast" will bless those who make and execute the laws.

A NUISANCE THAT WILL BE ABATED.—For a year or more the good people of our borough have been constantly annoyed by the depredations of goats. Not a door step in the town has escaped their filthy and annoying presence. Fresh paint seems to excite in them an instinctive propensity to rub, paw and lick at it until it presents anything but a fresh appearance. They also have a weakness for cropping shrubbery and peeling the bark off young trees in every part of the town. We admire the patience with which these, by no means petty annoyances, have so long been borne, but it has ceased to be a virtue in this case. Can not the town council protect us from such intolerable nuisances? If it cannot and the owners of the goats will not, the people will speedily take charge of the matter themselves, and if they do, from certain unmistakable utterances that have come to our knowledge, there will soon be several goats less in the borough of Bedford. Let us by all means be delivered from the reign of the goats and that right speedily.

GRADING THE STREETS.—Zeal in a good cause never fails to meet the approval of the wise and enterprising part of the community, and especially so, when it is impartially used. Such zeal was exhibited one year ago in grading and improving of our streets. That good work was to progress until the entire Borough, by a fair distribution of benefits, should be satisfied. The work bestowed on *West John street*, alias *Gravel Hill*, was very considerable in *building* the new reservoir and damaging the street. But a recompense was to be made by the erection of a culvert and grading the street as soon as the reservoir was completed. The reservoir has not been completed and as a consequence the building of the culvert must be deferred.

The confederate promissory notes were to be redeemed with gold, six months after the acknowledgment of its Independance. *There hope* is lost, but they are recompensed with *Greenbacks*. *Our hope* is trembling in the balance! *what* may we expect?

June 25th, 1868 GRAVEL HILL.

Mud whenever it rains.—Eds. INQUIRER.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—Last week various rumors of a damaging character to this road were in current circulation, amongst which was one to the effect that a consolidation had been effected between the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Roads. It has long been an object with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road to form a close connection, for through trade, with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, and it was expected that this road would subscribe $1,000,000 of the stock of the Connellsville Road. If the consolidation above alluded to should occur, other connections must necessarily be made at P ittsburgh, and $1,000,000 of stock must be disposed of elsewhere. This, however, could be done, as the capitalists of Balttmore city would quickly take that amount. This consolidation, however, has not been effected, as will be seen by the following letter:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I find a paragraph in the Chicago papers, credited to the *Commercial* of the 2d instant, asserting that the conference in New York, between certain of the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, had resulted in an arrangement to consolidate the two roads, and that the contract was in preparation and would be signed by both parties by the middle of this month.

Several conferences have been held by committees representing the two boards of directors, but no arrangement to consolidate the two roads has been agreed on or seriously considered. No agreement of any kind has been arrived at, and of course no contract is being prepared for signature. What may be the result of a future conference I do not believe any one can with certainty predict, excepting that the managers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will hardly agree to anything incompatible with their duty to the public and the owners of the property. G. W. CASS.

President of Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railway.

Baltimore city retired her loan on the first mortgage bonds of the Connellsville Road on condition that the company would secure a subscription of $2,000,000, and proceed to the completion of the road within the time specified by the law restoring its charter—three years. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on Wednesday of last week subscribed $1,000,000 worth of the stock, and several gentlemen took a few hundred thousand more. If the contemplated consolidation between the P. & C. road and P., F. W. & C. road should not be effected the latter will take $1,000,000 of stock also, and a direct route will be had between Baltimore and Chicago. Should this fail, however, the neccessary sum will be raised in Baltimore and this city, the road will be finished and other connections equally as desirable made.

The construction of the road is a fixed fact, and the work will be quickly begun. Mr. John Humbird, of this city, has the contract for the building of Sand Patch tunnel, and has been instructed to proceed with the work and finish it. He will commence work on the tunnel on the 1st of July, and it will be completed in about two years. By that time it is confidently expected that the entire road will be in working order, and the city of Cumberland will be the central point on the great highway from the West to the National Capital, between Pittsburgh and Washington.—*Cumberland Civilian* 18th *inst.*

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The following circular has been issued by the management of this road, which we publish for the benefit of those who may have funds to invest, and to exhibit to our people what is claimed for it by those who are best informed:

The attention is respectfully invited to the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co., and their Security as a First Class Investment.—Description of road.—It is designed to connect Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, with Baltimore, in Maryland, *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which it reaches at Cumberland, passing through the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette, Somerset and Bedford, in Pennsylvania, and Allegany, in Maryland. There is already in operation the portion between Pittsburgh and Connellsville, in Pennsylvania, constituting about two-fifths of the work—with its branch of twelve miles to Uniontown, about seventy miles—and which earned last year about $7,000 per mile.

The remaining three-fifths, the part yet to be completed, lies between Connellsville and Cumberland, about ninety miles. Upon this there has been a considerable amount of work done—the summit tunnel, of 4,600 feet in length, being more than half finished.

It is the shortest and cheapest route from Pittsburgh and the Northwest to Tidewater, and by the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Road will be seventy-five miles shorter than any possible line to the City of Washington—giving it national importance:

As a "Path to the Sea," its relative advantages will be shown by the following table:

From Chicago, *via* Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany, to Tidewater at N. York, 680 miles.	
From Chicago *via* Cleveland, and Dankirk, to Tidewater at New York	958 "
From Chicago *via* Pittsburgh, to Tidewater at Philadelphia	833 "
From Chicago *via* Pittsburgh, to Tidewater at Baltimore	794 "
A gain over the shortest line in miles	26 "
And by equation of grades	20 "
A gain over the N. Y. Central of	189 "
" " " " and Erie of	164 "
From Pittsburgh to Washington City *via* Harrisburg	374 "
From Pittsburgh to Washington City *via* Cumberland and the Metropolitan Railway,	299 "
A gain of	75 "

The magnificent natural harbor of Baltimore—the lines of steamers successfully operating between that city and Europe and every principal point upon this Continent, give assurance of every needed facility to shippers, and the saving in freights alone, resulting from diminished distance, will be a fair profit upon ordinary transactions.

Funds Needed to Finish the Work.—The amount required can be met by the sale of the present issue of $4,000,000 of first mortgage seven per cent. Bonds—*the entire proceeds of which will be devoted exclusively to building the road from Connellsville to Cumberland.* The security offered is a first mortgage upon the entire line between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, excepting the ten miles nearest Pittsburgh, upon which there is a prior lien of ($400,000) four hundred thousand dollars. There is also included in the security of the loan now offered, all the equipment now possessed and hereafter to be acquired *and the earnings of the completed portion, which at present would pay the interest on a large part of the loan.* The gross earnings for the year 1867 were $498,000, and from purely local sources. If only the present rate per mile of gross and net earnings be maintained, there will be a large excess over the necessary amount.

There has been already expended in the road and its equipment about four millions of dollars, and when the proceeds of the present mortgage are invested in the line the basis of the security will be seen to be ample. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad evinces its interest in the work and confidence in the value of these bonds by a prompt subscription of one million of dollars. The City of Baltimore has shown the same feeling by the retirement of her first lien upon the road in favor of this issue.

Business.—This road possesses the remarkable feature of being the only remaining route by which Pittsburgh and the Northwest can reach tidewater. *In an economic point of view it can never have a rival.*

What is still more important, the business to pass over this road now exists. Already, at both termini, a large traffic eagerly awaits the completion of the work. At Pittsburgh it is even now beyond the capacity of the only completed Eastern line, and more will naturally tend to that point so soon as facilities and competition are known to exist. The local trade will be also of immense proportions. For one hundred and thirteen miles of its length it traverses the richest beds of bituminous coal at present known to commerce. The iron ore, fire clay, limestone and marble are practically exhaustless. The forests of white pine and the harder woods alone will afford a large and profitable business to the company. Thus connecting two large and growing cities, bringing to the ocean the products of the prairies and the commerce of the Ohio and the Lakes—traversing a country so rich in natural resources, so populous and already so largely developed, sufficient business to ensure the prompt payment of the interest upon the cost of the construction of the road is beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Connections.—There is no point in the West growing more rapidly into importance as a railway centre than Pittsburgh. The population of the city and suburbs is estimated at 250,000. Here converge many of the most important lines in the country—as a glance at the map will show. At Cumberland the wisdom and foresight of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have already constructed a double track from that point to Baltimore, and with their thorough equipment they are enabled easily to handle any probable addition to their traffic. Arrangements are now progressing by which this line will form, at Pittsburgh, the direct connecting link between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and other Western and Northwestern roads. A through trade will thus be added, which with the local business will probably equal if not exceed the Company's ability to transport.

At Pittsburgh, in addition to the railway business, there is a vast amount of river freight, from the Ohio, the Mississippi and their tributary streams, and this will be largely increased by the system of improvements upon the Ohio river, rapidly progressing through Government aid. The Engineer's report shows that a sufficient depth of water throughout the year will be attained.

For all this accumulation of business there is at present but one outlet Eastward—and this is taxed beyond its capacity—its earnings last year were over $16,000,000.

With the proceeds of these bonds we will build the few remaining miles necessary to the completion of the shortest and best possible line from Pittsburgh and the large river navigation—from the Northwest and from the lakes—to Tidewater at Baltimore.

The conditions being established that this is the shortest line, and that at Baltimore all the wants of shippers will be the most economically met, it follows, by the laws which inevitably govern freight transportation, that there must pass over this route every description of foreign and domestic traffic.

W. O. HUGHART, *President, Pittsburgh, Pa.*
BENJ. H. LATROBE, *Chief Engineer, Baltimore.*

Trustees under the Mortgage:
JOHN W. GARRETT, *Pres. B. & O. R. R*
B. F. NEWCOMER, } *Commissioners of Fi-*
WM. T. WALTERS, } *nance, City of Baltimore.*

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says: The "confidence" operators are still, at work, and they seem to have no difficulty in finding material to work on. Yesterday afternoon a gentleman from the West was swindled out of $950 in a manner which would induce one to believe him a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. According to his statement he was met on the street by the "well dressed gentleman," who accosted him in the usual way and soon struck up an acquaintance. The victim having some business to do in a dry goods store on Fifth street, went in and was followed by the victimizer, who, in the presence of the victim, purchased a bill of goods which he did not have sufficient money to pay for. He produced a check on the Fourth National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, for $1,394, which he had intended to have cashed, but neglected to do so until after banking hours, and proposed to give it to the victim for $950, as he needed that amount of money that evening. His proposition was accepted, the money given in exchange for the check, which, it is needless to say was worthless. He discovered the fraud shortly afterwards, but too late to recover his $950. He left the city on the night train for his home, where we would advise him to stay until he acquires a sufficient amount of common sense to take care of his money and not allow himself to be duped by such shabby tricks.

"GOING FOR THEM.—It is quite amusing to see the zeal with which modern Democracy, *alias* Copperheadism, takes to our "colored brethren" about this time. On the occasion of a sermon preached by a colored divine on Sunday afternoon on the Union School campus, there was quite a rivalry among the lights of the Democracy as to who should enjoy the honor of officiating as deacons and passing around the hat. Three of them succeeded in securing positions and assisting in taking up a collection for the benefit of "Father Gates" but the fourth place of honor was obtained by a gaunt, cadaverous looking republican after an arduous struggle. Since then it is said one of the lights of copperheadism has been seen promenading the streets, arm in arm, with one of the leading colored brethren. Truly the Chase movement is having its effect in this region.

HAVE you seen the patent brick machine, "Champion," manufactured by J. L. Hanna, Franklin, Venango county, Pa.? If not, walk out, on one of these beautiful mornings, to the brick yard of Messrs. Benedict & Sproat, and see it work. We have seen many labor-saving machines, but this excels all. A cart load of clay is put in at the top, "presto-change"! and the smooth edged, polished brick, roll out at the bottom by the hundred. It works like magic, and we look for a number of fine buildings to be erected this summer from the brick made by this machine.

"Spring it is cheery,
Winter is dreary,
Green leaves hang, but the brown must fly;
When he is taken,
Lone and forsaken,
What can an old man do but die?"

Why, take Plantation Bitters, to be sure, and with them a new lease of life. The old are made young again, the middle-aged rejoice, and the young become double brilliant by using this splendid Tonic. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Liver Complaint, Headache, Pains in the side, "Crick in the Back," and all symptoms of Stomachic Derangement, yield at once to the health-giving influence of Plantation Bitters. They add strength to the system and buoyancy to the mind. 2t

A NUMBER of persons are availing themselves of our proposition to furnish the INQUIRER and *New York Tribune* for one year for THREE DOLLARS. They will please remember that we want the money in advance—$2 for the INQUIRER and $1 for the *Tribune*. The liberality of the proposition must be apparent to all and unless we have the money for both papers IN ADVANCE, we cannot do it. We ought to introduce at least 500 copies of the *Tribune*, into the county by this arrangement. tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

LIST OF INCOMES FOR BEDFORD COUNTY.—The following incomes are returned by parties in this county. This list is now complete.

Anderson, John	$1,300
Ashcom, B. R.	1,351
Boyer, Joseph	1,414
Buck, Charles L.	1,733
Bowser, Jonathan	1,515
Beckhoefer, A. L.	1,195
Barndollar, J. M.	1,389
Barndollar, W. P.	1,164
Cessna, John	2,225
Cramer, A. B.	1,144
Diehl, Henry	1,157
Durborrow, J. R.	1,370
Eichelberger, James	1,843
Eckhart, Jacob	1,100
Eichelberger, Eli	1,189
Eichelberger, Jacob A.	1,189
Furrey, Jacob B.	1,602
Fulton, John	1,265
Gump, George W.	1,551
Hall, William M.	1,958
Hartley, William	3,040
Harris Josiah	1,642
James, John	1,379
King, Alex	2,810
Kauffman, Frederick	1,343
Kinkead, J. M.	1,724
Lewis, R. B.	2,880
Lutz, John	1,764
Lowry, John F.	1,409
McKillips, John	2,065
Meyers, B. F.	1,500
Mann, Job.	1,565
Moses, Abraham	1,765
Mengel, Isaac	1,300
Metzgar, Solomon	2,000
Mentzger, Jeremiah	1,204
Morgret, Phillip G.	1,371
Noble, Joseph B.	1,308
Oster, G. R.	1,398
Russell, Samuel L.	1,945
Reed, John P.	1,128
Replogle, David L.	1,726
Replogle, John B.	1,377
Schaffer, Michael	1,535
Statler, Samuel	1,055
Smith, Alex.	1,032
Smith, Charles	1,049
Shafer, David	1,045
Spang, George H.	1,445
Shaffer, Samuel	1,107
Smith, William G.	1,417
Stuckey, Charles	1,060
Shoenfelt, Joseph M.	1,062
Williams, George W.	1,124
Watson, William H.	1,205
Williams, Jacob B.	2,884

THE *July Number of Lippincott's Magazine*.—of Literature, Science, and Education.—Contains Dallas Galbraith. Part VII. Rebecca, Miss Jude's Revenge. The Chinese in California. A Literary Hospital. The Legend of Ball's lake. On expression in Painting. To a book-worm. A Pilgrimage to the grave of Humboldt. Mapping of the Moon. Made whole. Drowned. No more Metaphysics. English society in Paris. Lady Houghton's mistake. Old Letters. Our Monthly Gossip. Literature of the day. *Yearly Subscriptions, $4. Single Number, 35 cts.* Specimen Number sent to any address on receipt of Thirtyfive cents by the Publishers.

Now Ready.—Volume I. of Lippincott's Magazine, Containiu a Serial Novel; Numerous entertaining Tales and Sketches; Papers on Finance, Science, and Education; Poetry; Miscellanies; Reviews, etc. etc. By Eminent Writers. Large 8vo., 680 pages. Printed on toned paper. Fine cloth. $2,50.

N. B.—Cloth Cases furnished separately for binding volumes. Price 50 cents, Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 & 717 Market St., Philadelphia. For Sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JULY.—Opens with a beautiful engraving of Abraham and Hagar. Hagar and young Ishmael are admirable—while Sarah's face is a study. The double Fashion Plate of this number—and the variety of other Fashions—cannot fail to please the ladies. The Music is the "Little Birdie's Waltz"—the monthly piece of choice music is a great inducement to take this magazine. The literary matter of this month is "Evangeline in Prose,', (concluded); Remembrances of Thaddeus Kosciusko (the "Thaddeus of Warsaw," of Miss Porter) "A Dead Man's Rule," "Angel Visits," "The Debarry Fortune," "Vacant Places," by Florence Percy; Novelties for July; Editorials, The Fashions—Receipts, &c. The "Lady's Friend" is published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at $2,50 a year. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE ECLECTIC for July contains: Embellishment, "the Black Brunswicker," Westminster Abbey, Popular Exposition of Science, The Science of War, The Holy Land, St. George and the Dragon, M. Rouher, Minister of France, Singular Fulfilment of a Prediction, The education of Women, Imposture and Credulity, Ideal women, Ventilation and Ventilators, Spring Days, American Letters from Europe, The Night Wanderer of an Afghaun Fort, A night in the Tombs, The Blockade: An Episode of the End of the Empire (concluded,) Writing-Machine for the Blind, Poetry, Notes on Books, Science, Varieties. Terms of the Eclectic: Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5.00; two copies, one year, $9.00; five copies, one year, $20.00. Address E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 108 Fulton street, New York. For sale at the INQUIRER Book store.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for July, 1868, contains: Among the Andes of Peru and Bolivia, by E. G. Squier, with numerous illustrations; The Fashions in Guinea, illustrated; David Garrick, with portraits of Garrick, Margaret Woffington and Eva M. Garrick; Poppies; New York in the Revolution, finely illustrated; Dumb Oracles; Woman's Form; Unanswered; The Woman's Kingdom; The Relief; Street Pavements, with illustrations; An Address to the American People, by Newman Hall; The Reporters of the Sea; The New Timothy, Part 111.; English Photographs by An American; Jack and His Mother; The Dry Tortugas; Allowanced; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

GRANT AND COLFAX.—We have received from H. H. Lloyd & Co., 21 John Street, New York, the well-known Map Publishers, a Colored Pictorial and Statistical Chart containing very good likenesses of our Candidates, Sketches of their Lives, The Platform, Letters of Acceptance, Portraits of all the Presidents, and very interesting statistics relating to former Presidential elections. This Chart is designed for the masses, and sold so cheaply that all can have it. See advertisement in another column.

SPECIAL.—We have neatly printed, in colors, the new Fee Bill for Justices and Constables, passed by the last Legislature, and are prepared to mail it, to persons desiring it, on receipt of 25 cents. Every Justice and Constable in the county should send for a copy at once, as they cannot get along without it.

"THAT NOISY YOUNG MAN."—Under this head the Fulton *Republican* "goes for" one of the usual annoyances of a printing office. We, too, have been annoyed before now by "that noisy young man," and we fully sympathize with our cotemporary.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20. Breadstuffs are dull, in flour, there is nothing doing except in lots for the supply of the home consumers. Small sales of superfine at $7 75@8 25, per barrel extras at $8 50@9 25; Northwestern extra family at $9 50@10 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10@12, and fancy lots at higher figures. Rye flour is steady at $9 12@9 25, and Brandywine corn meal at $6.

The wheat market is remarkably quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales of good and choice red at $2 60@2 70 per bushel, and 1,000 bushels No. 1 spring on secret terms. White ranges from $2 80 to $2 90. Rye is selling at $1 80@1 85. Corn is very dull; sales of 1,000 bushels mixed western at $1 13 and yellow is held at $1 14. Oats are dull; in the absence of sales we quote Chicago at 83c; Pennsylvania at 85@86c and Southern at 90c.

In groceries and provisions the trade is small, and prices generally tend downward.

Special Notices.

FISHER & BURNS have opened a new store in the old Post Office Building, one door west of the Bedford Hotel. See advertisement.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH has just received a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of goods kept in a retail store. Give him a call.

THE attention of the public is called to the advertisement of Lowry, Eichelberger & Co. We think somebody can make a good investment for this locality by taking advantage of the advertisement.

SUITS made to order by Berkstresser & Co., at very short notice, in best city style, and fits warranted. Fine stock of Cassimeres always on hand. Best paper collars, and Gents furnishing goods always for sale. In fact for good Hats and everything go to Berkstresser's.

THIS article is not intended to fool anybody, it is simply the announcement of an important fact. Give ear, all ye who desire to hear good tidings! It is this: H. F. Irwin, of the Regulator, is now in Pittsburgh securing the finest assortment of Glassware, Nick-Nax, &c. ever offered here. He will be pleased to see all his old customers and the public generally on his return.

THE WHEAT CROP of Bedford County will be very heavy in most parts, and harvest is fast approaching. All of our *progressive* farmers drill in their grain—the Willoughby Gum Roller drill being preferred to all others. And 300 Willoughby Drills are now in use in Bedford Co., and it is estimated that since the introduction of those drills, the wheat crop has been increased from 3 to 5 bushels per acre, wherever used. Every farmer should *Own* a Gum Roller drill. Good tools are necessary to good farming *Own* and *control* your own machinery then you can take all advantages of the weather in putting out, cultivating, and gathering your crops.

Pensions for the War of 1812.

The Governor having signed the Bill granting Pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows, we are prepared to make application in the proper form.

This law provides for those who are not worth over $500 in real or personal Estate, and those who served in Pennsylvania regiments, or their widows.

As those applications must be made before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, it will be necessary for those desiring to make application to inform us before hand when they intend to bring in their witnesses so that we can suggest a time when there will be a Judge on hand.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Claim Agents.
may15:tf.

Mental Depression.

Mental depression is a disease of the nervous system, and, of all the ills flesh is heir to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jests, and is called by various derisive terms; but, although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the patient out of the belief that his ills are real, for it is a *real disorder*—the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and gloom. The external senses, as well as the mental faculties, often manifest symptoms of derangement. Noise, as of falling water, and ringing in the ears are complained of, while black specks and fiery sparks frequently flit before the vision. Admonitions like these should not be disregarded, as they may, if neglected, terminate in insanity. The seat of the disease is in the brain and nervous system, and to control the malady it is necessary to use a powerful tonic and alterative, which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in cases of this kind, for which it is the safest as well as the best of restoratives.

In fact it is the only pure and reliable tonic stimulent known. Many nostrums, purporting to be tonics, are puffed up from time to time in the newspapers, but the sufferer had better let them alone. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has proven itself, by many years of trial, to be in every respect what it is represented to be.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled, For sale by all druggists. july.15,67.y1

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. B. G. W. Reid, JAMES MCKINNEY, and Miss MARY E. FRAZIER, all of Bedford county.

On the 7th of June 1868, in Schellsburg, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, MR. ELI KNIPPLE and Miss LAVINIA DULL, both of Schellsburg, Pa.

At the Friends Cove Parsonage, on Thursday morning, June 11th, 1868, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. ZACHARIAH DIEHL and Miss MAGGIE JANE ROLLER, all of Friends Cove.

At the Friends Cove Parsonage, on Wednesday morning, June 17th, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. REMER BESSLER, of Rainsburg, and Miss REBECCA JANE PENSYL, of Charlesville.

On the 18th inst., near Wellersburg, Somerset county, Pa., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jesse Beal, by the Rev. J. H. A. Kitzmiller, Mr. ABRAHAM CARPENTER, of Bedford co., to Miss DIANA BEAL, of the former county.

DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law in Bedford, on the 18th inst., Mrs. SARAH ANDERSON, aged 75 years, 9 mos. and 8 days.

Our aged mother has at last left us. God, in his providence, has seen fit to remove her after suffering for several months. During her sickness she was patient, although often expressing a desire to depart.

She was born in Frederick county, Virginia, and removed here some 25 years ago. She united with the church in early youth, and the communion record of the Lutheran Church of this place, of which she was a member, shows how faithful she was in her profession of Christ. She often spoke of *Jesus* and *Heaven*. She has been admitted into the presence of that Savior, and has exchanged this *home* for that above. Having committed herself to *Him* in this life, she now rests from sorrow free, and will abide with her Savior forever. M.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

LOST—On Pitt or on Juliana street, between Pitt and the Methodist Parronage, on Friday, 19th inst., a Ladies POINT LACE HANDKERCHEIF. A Liberal reward will be paid if left at the residence of J. H. RUSH.
Bedford, Pa., June 24, 1868. 1t,

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—The undersigned hereby cautions all persons against rambling over his fields or meadows, and throwing down fences, &c., as he will hereafter rigidly enforce the law against all persons so offending.
june26:3t GEORGE STUCKEY.

CHILDRENS, CARRIAGES,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
AT LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
CHEAPER THAN EVER BROUGHT TO BEDFORD.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
ALSO Hubs, Fellows, Spokes, Bows, Shafts, Spindles, Axles, Springs, Hay Fork Pulleys, Hay Rope, Grain Cradles and Scythes in quantity.
june26:4t T. M. LYNCH,

TO LUMBERMEN.
The undersigned offer for sale on reasonable terms, one of BLANDY'S FIRST CLASS PATENT PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS, to which is attached two 42 inch circular and one lath saw. The above mill is nearly new, not having been in actual operation over six months. Everything belonging to said mill is in good running order. For further particulars address
LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & CO.,
june29:4t Hopewell, Bedford co., Pa.

OUR NEW CHART FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IS READY, giving the best of likenesses of GRANT and COLFAX, Sketches of their Lives, Platform, Letters of Acceptance, Portraits of all the Presidents, and much Statistical Matter relating to previous Presidential Elections.
A good agent wanted in this county. Address H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers,
june26:1t 21 John St., New York.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 1, 1866

New Advertisements.

WAR! WAR! WAR!
AMONG THE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS!
FISHER & BURNS
Have just returned from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with a large and well selected stock of GOODS ADAPTED TO ALL THE WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY.
It consists of—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other articles usually kept in a retail store. All of which are to be sold
"BELOW LOW WATER MARK"
for cash or approved country produce.
Their stand is at the
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,
formerly owned by C. Loyer, one door west of the Bedford Hotel.
june26:3m FISHER & BURNS.

ESTATE OF GEO. RILEY, DEC'D. The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the estate of George Riley, late of East Providence tp., Bedford County, dec'd, to the undersigned residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same to him without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.
JAMES HOUSEHOLDER,
June 26. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of John Hoenstine, late of St. Clair township, Dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.
SAMUEL HOENSTINE,
HENRY HOENSTINE,
June, 26th Executors.

ESTATE OF JOHN METZGAR, DEC'D. AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Auditor, to ascertain the advancements to the heirs of said deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Alsip, Esq., administrator of said deceased, among the heirs and others legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 16th day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford.
june26: S. L. RUSSELL, Auditor.

SOMETHING NEW.
The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the LATE IMPROVEMENTS in Photography, and is introducing the new style of Picture called the "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.
Having gone to considerable expense in refitting and improving his Gallery, he is enabled to make any of the new style of Pictures at very low prices—FROM 25 CENTS UP.
He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of ALBUMS, at greatly reduced prices; also, GILT, ROSEWOOD, and OILED WALNUT FRAMES AND MOULDINGS—VERY CHEAP. Also, WALNUT BRACKETS for ornamenting parlors.
His FANCY CASES are of the latest style and made of the best material.
PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED and enlarged from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.
Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish a correct likeness of themselves to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custom. [june19:3m] T. R. GETTYS.

DENTISTRY.
DR. J. G. MINNICH,
DENTIST,
Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,
In Harris' New Building,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
All operations on the natural teeth, such as FILLING, BEGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c. performed in the best style.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.
TERMS—CASH.
Mar7,68:6m

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,
Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.
All operations, pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

GLOBE FACTORY.—The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends that he is prepared to do
CARDING, SPINNING, FULLING, DYING, &c., and though he intends erecting a
A NEW FACTORY THIS SUMMER,
it will not interfere with the
RUNNING OF THE OLD ONE.
His numerous customers will find him ever
READY TO ACCOMMODATE THEM.
1may:3m JOHN KEAGY.

WINDOW SASH! WINDOW SASH!
I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention.
JOSIAH J. WALKER.
May 29:6m

LUMBER! LUMBER!
MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
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WORKED LUMBER,
of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weatherboarding, &c. Inquire of
F. BENEDICT, Agent,
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Farm, Garden & Household.

SUMMER PRUNING OR PINCHING.

There is no one point in horticulture about which there has been more discussion than that of summer pruning, and those who advocate, and those who condemn it, stand in about the same relation as they did years ago—each the more confirmed in his own opinion. We consider it useful or injurious, according to the manner in which it is done, and the subjects upon which it is practiced. To allow a tree to make vigorous shoots and then cut them away in summer, or to pinch the young shoots without any thought of the effect, so long as something is pinched, will, like all other hap hazard work, be likely to result in serious injury. Summer pruning is done, in the first place, to regulate the form of the tree. Dwarf trees, especially, may be so managed by rubbing out a few needless shoots here, and stopping the growth of another there, that there need seldom be any pruning done. Nip out the growing point with the thumb and finger and the branch will cease to elongate; but after a while the buds upon the shoot will push, and when these have made a few leaves, they must be pinched in the same manner. The growth from buds and grafts is often very vigorous; that from buds often runs up as a long, succulent wand, hardly strong enough to support itself, and with but little disposition to form side shoots. By pinching at a proper height, the buds along the sides will start, and with a little attention a low-headed, shapely tree many be had, that will not need to be cut to pieces in order to bring it into proper form when planted. Another use of pinching is to throw the tree into bearing. It is now a well received opinion that whatever threatens the life of a tree tends to induce fruiting; hence we hear of trees being made to bear by hacking them with an axe, by root pruning etc. When the development usually sets about making fruit buds, instead of leaf buds. Pinching dwarf pear trees, the shoot from the bud at the end of a branch is allowed to grow, and those starting along the sides of the branch are pinched back to three leaves. If shoots start from those that have been pinched, nip them back to two leaves. The pinched, nip shoot is shortened as many be desired, after growth is over. The formation of fruit buds upon dwarf pears and apples is hastened by pinching.—*From the American Agriculturist.*

GRAPE-RAISING.

People who have large gardens where they raise a good deal of everything, have their work done in the best manner, and the consequence is that crops are almost always certain and abundant. From the amount of labor bestowed upon these gardens and the high state of cultivation in which they are kept, failure is next to impossible. This is as much the case with the grape crop as any other. When vines for planting are carefully selected, planted rightly in ground expressly provided, and cut back for the first two years, nicely trellised, and then pruned on the renewal system, a good crop will be gathered unless the various enemies of the grape, as is the case now and then, get ahead of all precautions in the way of prevention and measures to destroy them should they appear.

But where there are only small gardens or yards, and when the production of fruit is not particularly attended to, and the grape-vine left to run at random or improperly pruned, a good crop is scarcely ever obtained. For a vine allowed to go at large over a tree will yield for a year or two plenty of grapes, but after that they become smaller in size, diminished in quality, and grow higher and higher up the tree until they are worthless. It therefore behooves every one who plants a grape vine to give it the necessary attention and thus insure a crop of good fruit, barring unfavorable seasons and unmanageable enemies. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

SLOW-FRUITING TREES.

It is a common belief that dwarf pear trees come into bearing earlier than the standard. With us this has not been the case. Our standards are equally as early. We have several varieties of standard that commenced bearing the second year and have borne ever since. We have dwarfs planted from four to fourteen years that have never borne a single specimen. We have other dwarfs that fruited the second year and then stopped. We have the standard Buerre d' Anjou planted in 1858 and now for the first time show a few specimens.

We have been often asked of late if we were not tired of dwarfs and had changed our opinion about them, and our answer has uniformly been in the negative. We think as highly of them now as we ever did, but we should not plant them promiscuously. We would not select many varieties, as some never bear at all, and others give but poor satisfaction. The list published periodically in the *Germantown Telegraph* is selected from an experience of twenty-five years, and can scarcely be improved on. We shall continue to cultivate dwarfs along borders and little spare spots where a standard would be too large, and give them the same care that we would a crop of cabbages; but we shall set out only such varieties as have proved to be long-lived and productive.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CLEANSE YOUR PREMISES.

The warm weather is here, and it behooves every citizen to cleanse his premises of all offensive matter in order that they may become pure and healthy. There is no doubt at all that a great deal of the sickness visiting families proceeds from filthy cellars; yards, outhouses, styes, &c. These things are neglected by many as are other duties from pure thoughtlessness, while others never dream of paying any attention to them. There are several remedies for this most unhealthy condition of things that can be easily applied. The first is to put one pint of the liquor of chloride of zinc in one bucketfull of water, add one pound of chloride of lime, another bucketful of water, and sprinkle over decayed vegetable matter. For this purpose nothing surpasses it; indeed it is a perfect deodorizer.—The second is to take four pounds of sulphate of iron or copperas and dissolve it in a bucketfull of water. This will in most cases prove a sure remedy in destroying all offensive odors.—The third is to take simple chloride of iron and sprinkle in damp cellers, heaps of filth, dirty yards, &c. &c.

The labor of cleansing one's premises by either one of these remedies is trifling, and the expense is not worth mentioning If it were ten times greater, both the labor and expense should be willingly incurred.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

FRUIT GARDEN.

As soon as a plum or cherry knot can be discerned swelling out, cut it away and burn it. When you see any sign of change in color on the bark of your Pear trees, cut away and burn that also. And when you see any black marks on the leaves of apple trees, livid spots on the grape foliage, or any change whatever from the normal hue, cut away and burn the whole thing. By this means shall you prevent their seeding—and thus only can you ever keep in check a scourge which is really, in some neighborhoods, a mighty obstacle to success.

So with insects: as a soldier would say, they must be attacked directly in front. Strategy is of not much use. Hand picking, tree shaking, and collecting grubs and larvæ, must be the chief reliance of the practical man. He who has not "time" to attend to these things, will have to buy his fruit of those who have. It seems hardhearted to pronounce such a doom, but we feel it to be a truth; and the sooner all realize it the better if it must be.—*The Gardener's Monthly.*

Humorous.

A LADY who held a glass of water in her hand, said—"Oh, if it were only wicked to drink this, how nice it would be."

MRS. PARTINGTON has come to the conclusion that there is no use trying to catch soft water when it rains so hard.

"How did you get rid of that troublesome lover of your,s Carrie?" "Oh, I married him, and haven't been troubled with his attentions since."

IF you are a lover, don't love two girls at once. Love is a good thing but it is like butter in warm weather—it won't do to have too much on hand at one time.

"CHARLEY, I was very much shocked to hear you singing 'Pop goes the Weasel,' in church."

"Well, mamma. I saw everybody was singing, and it was the only tune I knew."

A MAN in telling about a wonderful parrot hanging in a cage from the window of a house which he often passed said, "it cries "stop thief' so naturally that every time I hear it, I always stop!"

PAPA: "Well, sissy, how do you like your new school ?" Sissy: "Oh, so muts." Papa: "That's right. Now tell me all you have learned to-day." Sissy: "I have learned the names of all the boys."

AN editor out West says he would as soon try to get to sea on a shingle, make a ladder of fog, chase a streak of lightning through a crab-apple orchard, swim heels first up Niagara river, or set Lake Erie on fire with a wet match, as to stop lovers getting married When they take it into their heads to do so.

A LAD in Troy was directed by his mother, a few days since, to saw some old rail-road ties, from which much of the family fuel was supplied. After listening to the sound of the saw and axe a few minutes, the lady noticed a period of silence in the yard. Stepping out, she found the lad sitting contemplatively upon the wood pile, and asked him promptly what was the matter. He rose slowly from his seat, placed his hand upon his breast, and assuming a dramatic attitude and expression of countenance, replied: "My dear mother, I find it hard, very hard, to sever old ties."

WELL TOLD.—"The next morning the judge of the police court sent for me. I went down and he received me cordially, had heard of the wonderful things I had accomplished by knocking down five persons and assaulting six others, and was proud of me. I was a promising young man, and all that. Then he offered a toast, 'Guilty, or not guilty.' I responded in a brief but eloquent speech, setting forth the importance of the occasion that had brought us together. After the usual ceremonies I was requested to lend the city ten dollars."

THE Hartford *Post* is responsible for the story of a conductor on a road not a thousand miles from Hartford, who had agreed, in the kindness of his heart, to pass a poor penniless fellow on his train. An officer of the road sitting in the same car with the man observed that the conductor took no fare from him, and called him to account for it. "Why do you pass that man?" said the Treasurer. "Oh, he's a conductor on the —— railroad." "He's a conductor! why what makes him dress so shabbily!" "Oh, he's trying to live on his salary!" was the quick reply. The Treasurer saw the point and dropped the subject.

JONES was, or believed he was near his death, and the doctor calling, he held a long and earnest conversation with him about his chances of life. "Why, man," said the physician. "you are likely to die any hour. You have been living for the last fifteen years without a constitution—lungs gone, liver diseased, and all that sort of thing."

"You don't mean to say," replied Jones, questioningly, "that a man can live for fifteen years without a constitution?"

"Yes, I do," retorted the doctor, "and you are an example"

"Then, doctor," and a bright smile illuminated the pallid face of the doomed man, "then doctor, I'll go it ten years more on the by-laws," and he did.

A WITNESS.—A Yankee, having told an Englishman that he had shot, on one particular occasion, nine hundred and ninety-nine snipe; his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he, "not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe."

Whereupon the Englishman rather 'riled,' and determined not to be outdone, began to tell a long story of a man having swam from Liverpool to Boston.

"Did you see him ?" asked the Yankee.

"Well, of course I did. I was coming across, and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor."

"Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger, 'cos yer a witness that I did it. That was me!"

To hear Gough tell the "drugger" story is worth a quarter at any time. The story is a capital one, but it takes the man to tell it. This he does in some such words as these:

A long, lean, gaunt Yankee entered a drug store and asked.

"Be you the drugger?"

"Well, I s'pose so, I sell drugs."

"Waal, hev you got any uv this here scentin' stuff as the gals put on their henkechers?"

"O, yes."

"Waal, our Sal's gwine to be married, and she gin me ninepence and told me to invest the hull amount in scenten stuff, so's to make her sweet, if I could find some to suit; so if you've a mind I ll just smell round."

The Yankee smelled round without being suited until the druggist got tired of him; and takin down a bottle of hartshorn, said:

"I've got a scentin' stuff that will suit you. A single drop on your handkerchief will stay for weeks, and you can't wash it out, but to get the strength of it you must take a big smell."

"Is that so, Mister? Waal just hold on a minute till I get my breath, and when I say neow, you put it under my smeller."

The hartshorn of course knocked the Yankee dowrs, as liquor has done many a man. Do you suppose he got up and smelt again, as the drunkard does? Not he; but rolling up his sleeves and doubling up his fists he said:

"You made me smell that tarnal everlastin' stuff, Mister, and now I'll make you smell fire and brimstone."'

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Nov 2, 1866

Miscellaneous.

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"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

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"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
"Costar's" Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
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Miscellaneous.

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